

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We have been requested to give notice, that a meeting of the Democratic Party of New Hanover County, will be held in the Court-House in this Town on Tuesday of next week, (18th inst.) at 7 1/2 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held sometime in May next. A full attendance is requested.

Copies of this day's issue of the Journal, are to be had at our office at 5 cents per copy.

Our Last Page.

Upon our last page, will be found Hon. ROBERT STRANGE's speech, delivered at the Southern Rights meeting in this place. Those who heard Judge STRANGE on that occasion, will recur to it with pleasure; those who did not, will find that it will amply repay an attentive perusal. Taking into consideration the fact, that the effort was impromptu, we are surprised to find that the written speech approaches so nearly to our recollection of the spoken one, of which we have already given our opinion.

Congress.

We presume that it is unnecessary to call attention to the report of the debates in Congress at the present time. The deep excitement pervading the community upon the subject of slavery, causes public attention to concentrate in Washington; and we make no excuse for devoting considerable space to the proceedings of the Senate and House. Whatever others may think, we must confess that we do not as yet feel any great fear for the Union. We think we can discover sufficient love for the country among men of all parties, and from all sections, to render every attempt at disunion futile; besides, the people in the Northern States, especially in the Northern commercial cities, have become aware of the risks they run in case the present system of aggression is persevered in. They feel that a dissolution of the Union would paralyze their trade, and ruin their property, and they are not willing to hazard the consequences of such a step, at the dictation of a few interested leaders, or for the purpose of enforcing a mere abstraction. The moral effect of the meetings in North Carolina cannot be overrated.

When North Carolina generally so slow to move, took such a decided stand, it convinced the North that the feelings of the South must indeed be roused. The tone of the Philadelphia resolutions cannot fail to have a good effect; as also the majority report of the slavery committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature. It should be remarked, that the majority of the committee were democrats, the minority whigs. The minority report is the reverse of that of the majority. This fact shows for itself. Similar meetings to that held in Philadelphia, will soon become general throughout the North, and out of evil will come this good, that in future, a better feeling will exist and be diffused. It would be wilful blindness, or miserable stupidity to deny that the present aspect of affairs is threatening; but it would be worse—it would be treason or cowardice, to despair at the beginning—to give up the ship without an effort, or to proclaim the Union dissolved, because some fanatics have misled the people. The Union is not dissolved, and we have too much confidence in the people to think it ever will be.

Pennsylvania Legislature—The Slavery Question.

The majority of the committee upon slavery in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, have lately furnished a report, in which they arrive at the conclusion that the Constitution gives Congress no power over the slavery question, and consequently "Congress has no right to discuss the expediency or morality of subjects not referred to it, in the powers enumerated in the Federal Constitution." The value of the Union, and the horrors of disunion are set forth in the following language:

"This Union is and must always be held together by moral ties and a sense of equal justice. Force and tyranny can never consolidate and bind together a free people, conscious of their rights and inspired with a just patriotism. All bonds or manacles of naked power, unconnected with the conviction of justice, would fall asunder as fast as the touch of fire, when applied to the sinewy limbs of American freedom. They would spurn them as the lion spurns the slender net of the hunter."

"The severance of this Union would be the signal of the direst calamities to our common country; The North as well as the South—the East as well as the West—would share the fatal consequences of so melancholy a catastrophe. The chief source of prosperity to the North consists in their political connection with the South. By the force of our revenue laws they enjoy immunities that are the elements of their present unparalleled prosperity. The rich productions of the South are the capital of most of their enterprises. The vast productions of their manufacturing energies, in virtue of our tariff laws, enjoy a bounty of more than thirty per cent. over foreign competition, which bounty, according to some very sagacious political economists, amounts to the enormous aggregate of fifty or sixty millions of dollars annually—most of which the North would be deprived of by a disruption of the Union."

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The American reprint of the January number of this able quarterly, is upon our table. Its leading article is upon Colonization, which it considers the only outlet for British pauperism. There are also able articles on British Mines and Mining, on Orange Processions, Grote's Greece, Currier Bell's Shirley, Turkey and Christendom, and a caustic review of Lamartine's History of the French Revolution of '48.

WE have also received from Messrs. LINDLEY & BLACKSTONE, "The Half Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences for the half year ending with the 1st January." It makes between three and four hundred pages.

MR. CLAYTON—RUMORED RESIGNATION.—The Washington letter-writers mention a rumor to the effect that Mr. CLAYTON either had tendered his resignation, or intended so to do. The immediate cause of this movement is stated to be dissatisfaction with the rest of the Cabinet, for having overruled his policy in regard to the pending negotiations with Great Britain on the Nicaragua question. There seems to be some ground for the rumor.

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.—President Taylor visited Richmond, Va., on the 23d ult., the anniversary of Washington's birthday, for the purpose of being present upon the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the Monument, to the memory of Washington, which is to be erected by the State of Virginia.—Gen. Taylor was received by the Virginia House of Delegates in Session, and a welcome extended by the Speaker, to the President and to George Washington Park Custis, the near living relative of Washington, and the guests responded in an appropriate manner.

The ceremonies of laying the Corner Stone were very impressive. The procession was fully a mile long.

FIRE IN BLADEN COUNTY.—We learn from JOHN G. SUTTON, Esq., of Bladen County, that on the night of the 15th ult., his barn and stables were set fire to, it is believed by an incendiary, and about 2,500 bushels of corn destroyed, together with all his fodder, &c., and three mules and two horses. At the time of the fire, Mr. SUTTON was absent at the South, and only passed through this place on Wednesday, on his return home. His loss is estimated at \$3,000. The incendiary has not been detected.

Tennessee and the Nashville Convention—A Federal Reunion.

The Federal press here and elsewhere, taking their cue from the National Intelligencer, are publishing a statement that the "Tennessee Legislature, which recently adjourned, refused to countenance the Southern Convention—refused to appoint delegates to it; on the contrary, condemned its purposes, as set forth by some of its advocates, in the most pointed manner." They also publish the following, as one of a series of resolutions passed by the lower House of the Legislature, by an almost unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the patriotic people of the State of Tennessee, deprecating the sad effects of a disunion of these States, to themselves, to their children, and to the world; and also feeling a sacred regard to the memory and services of their revolutionary fathers, WILL STAND BY AND DEFEND THE UNION "AT ALL HAZARDS AND TO THE LAST EXTREMY."

Now this is only a part of the resolution, correctly quoted so far as it goes, but just enough of it given to convey an impression directly the reverse of that intended to be conveyed. The resolution, as adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee, read as follows:

Resolved, further, That the patriotic people of the State of Tennessee, deprecating the sad effects of a disunion of these States, to themselves, to their children, and to the world; and also feeling a sacred regard to the memory and services of their revolutionary fathers, WILL STAND BY AND DEFEND THE UNION "AT ALL HAZARDS AND TO THE LAST EXTREMY," and that the only manner by which the Union can be preserved in its original purity, so as to secure to the several States their constitutional rights, is by RESISTING, AT ALL HAZARDS AND TO THE LAST EXTREMY, any and all attempts to violate the spirit and intent of its provisions.

It will be seen that the part in italics—that omitted by the Federal papers—contains the whole intent and meaning of the resolution.

So much for the resolution. Now for the statement that the Legislature refused to sanction the Convention, and, in fact, condemned it, which is totally false and unfounded. The fact is, that resolutions passed the lower House, which is Democratic, substantially the same in character as those passed by the Mississippi Legislature, and also a resolution appointing delegates to the Southern Convention.—These resolutions passed the House by a party vote. The Senate, which was Whig, passed other resolutions, leaving it to the people as to whether delegates should be sent, and who those delegates should be; these resolutions, with slight variation, were finally passed by both houses; so that neither party opposed the Convention, but, on the contrary, favored it.

The last blunder is the quotation of an article against the Convention, which is credited to the Nashville Union, the leading democratic paper in Tennessee. Now the fact is, the Union is one of the warmest supporters and advocates of the Convention.

Finally, we would commend our contemporary of the Chronicle, and all others, who, like him, echo the Intelligencer in this matter, to peruse the remarks of Mr. TURNER in the Senate on Monday last. We regret much that the federal press of this State, with a few honorable exceptions, has chosen to array itself in opposition to the measure. Well, be it so; it can make but little difference, since, upon this question, the whig people have joined with the democratic people;—the mere wire-workers and echoes may do as they please.

ANOTHER EDITOR IN CONGRESS.—Col. JACKSON, who has been recently elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of THOMAS BUTLER KING, is one of the Editors of the Savannah Georgian. Col. JACKSON commanded the Georgia regiment during the Mexican war.

SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.—Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been re-elected Senator from Mississippi.—There were two ballots. On the first, DAVIS had 64 votes; BARTON, 33; all others, 31. On the second ballot, DAVIS had 73; BARTON, 37; and all others, 19. DAVIS was, consequently, declared elected.

MOORE, THE POET.—A London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, contradicts the commonly received report, that THOMAS MOORE, the gifted poet, is sunk in mental and physical imbecility. It seems that the reverse is the case, and Mr. MOORE is still in the enjoyment of good health, both bodily and intellectual. He takes his accustomed walks and drives, and seems to enjoy life as much almost as ever.

RYOT AT TAMMANY HALL.—The Democratic General Committee of New York, having published a call for a Union meeting, to be held at Tammany Hall on the 16th ult., a set of bullies, of the Free Soil faction, obtained possession of the Hall previous to the hour of meeting, and prevented the meeting being held. The Free Soilers acted most shamefully. A meeting was subsequently held in the Eleventh Ward, at which truly patriotic and national resolutions were passed. The meeting was very numerously attended.

DECISION OF THE GREAT GAINES CASE.—Judge McCALDER, the District Judge, rendered the decision in the GAINES case at New Orleans, on the 21st ultimo. It is adverse to Mrs. GAINES upon all the points claimed or contended for by her. It is presumed that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

ROBBERY.—On the 17th ult., a man entered the house of Miss SUSAN HART, of Orange County, and rifled her drawers, boxes, chests, &c., of what money they contained. He threatened the lady's life unless she surrendered all the money in her possession.—The robber has not been discovered.

Removal of the Seminoles from Florida.

The Tallahassee Floridian and Journal, of the 9th ult., says that a council, held at Choke Wika, on the 21st of January, by Gen. TWIGGS, which BILLY BOWLEGS and eight or nine sub-chiefs of different tribes attended, was highly satisfactory. They all consented to leave the country, as soon as they can collect their people, on the terms offered by the government. BOWLEGS left his council for the purpose of collecting his tribe; and there were to be about thirty warriors, with a corresponding proportion of women and children of the Tallahassee and Miccosukee tribes, at Fort Meade, on Pease Creek, about the 7th of this month. It is believed that the Indians will all be out of the country by the last of May. Great credit is given to Gen. TWIGGS for the wisdom with which he has conducted both the military and diplomatic matters entrusted to him. His speech at the Council is said to have been in the highest degree judicious and eloquent—his tone being what was most effective—both menacing and persuasive. The following are the terms upon which the Indians consent to emigrate: each warrior to receive (before he goes on board the boat) \$500, each woman \$100, each child \$100. BOWLEGS himself will receive about \$10,000, and two or three sub-chiefs about \$5,000 each. They are to be provided with rations for one year after their arrival in Arkansas, and to be guaranteed in the possession of their negroes. It is estimated that the whole cost of the removal will be about \$225,000.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the collectors to suspend the operation of his circulating circular of a previous date. The revenue cutters are to be continued in active service, as heretofore. The expenses attending the appraisement of merchandise are no longer to be charged to importers, and the expenses for weighing, gauging, and measuring goods are only to be charged to the owners of such goods, in cases where it is required that such charge shall be made by Mr. Walker's tariff law of 1846. The compensation of officers of the customs is to be no longer withheld.—Balt. Sun.

NEW DEFINITION.—Dignitism has been defined to be full grown pugilism.

The Democratic Union Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Democrats of the city and county of Philadelphia, held a meeting in the Chinese Museum on the night of the 22d ult. The meeting was very large, numbering between four and five thousand men, and was addressed by several speakers, including many of the leading Democrats of the county. The resolutions, which were passed unanimously, speak for themselves. They were introduced by Col. JAMES PAGE, and are as follows:

WHEREAS, the stability of the American Union is now seriously endangered, on account of a real or supposed difference of opinion between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, concerning the constitutional power of legislation possessed by Congress over the subject of negro slavery in the Territories of the United States, and further in account of fears expressed by the Southern States, that Congress may, at some future time, assume the right and the expediency to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and finally, by some claim of constitutional authority, to attempt to regulate the slave trade within the States, or to suppress the institutions of slavery within those States where those institutions have been established by law; and whereas, as individuals, we deeply regret the existence of negro slavery anywhere within the limits of our glorious confederacy, nevertheless, as citizens of a State bound by the compact of the constitution, made by our fathers for us, we are willing to acknowledge all the provisions and compromises on this and every other matter contained in that sacred instrument, and are ready and anxious to aid in settling this agitating and dangerous subject forever, upon a fair, just, and constitutional arrangement between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, shall continue to exist, and for the future to increase in strength and influence as heretofore, the pure, noble, and holy mission of our country will be to conduct to the enjoyment of all blessings, under republican systems of government, all those nations in the world who are free.

1. Resolved, That the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, in this meeting assembled, in common with the almost unanimous people of the State, entertain a passionate affection for the Union. They can never forget that the Union, embodying the spirit and principles of the great struggle for American independence, had its origin in the bosom of the wisest and the noblest of the human race; and by all the glorious memories of the past, by the best interests of the present, and by the proudest hopes of the future, they are bound in deep, lasting, and devoted attachment to this, the noble and happy work of its wise, virtuous, and ever-to-be-remembered authors.

2. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, no more appalling misfortune could befall the whole country, than the free and slaveholding States, than a separation from each other by a dissolution of the Union, whether in regard to their material prosperity and wealth, their moral power, or the security and perpetuation of their liberties.

3. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, no greater calamity than the downfall of this republic could possibly befall mankind, since, (what is now apparent to all,) if the Union of these States shall continue to exist, and for the future to increase in strength and influence as heretofore, the pure, noble, and holy mission of our country will be to conduct to the enjoyment of all blessings, under republican systems of government, all those nations in the world who are free.

4. Resolved, That the constitution of the United States vests in Congress no power to make laws for the people of the Territories acquired by or annexed to the Union, but only to dispose of and make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

5. Resolved, That, by virtue of a natural and inalienable right of self-government, the people of the separate Territories, when politically organized, have the power of making their own laws, and of executing them so far as they do not conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States, and therefore have exclusive and sole rights to prohibit or allow slavery in such Territories.

6. Resolved, That the principle of the Wilmot Proviso is not a harmless political speculation or abstraction, excused, if erroneous, by its alleged philanthropic intent, but is the same ancient, aristocratic, and pestilential political heresy, (ever repudiated and denounced by the democratic party of the United States,) as the principle of an implication of power by Congress, gradually to undermine State sovereignty, destroy legislation in the respective States, consolidate the Union, and establish on the ruins of State rights a central sovereignty, easily controlled or managed by the few at the expense of the many.

7. Resolved, That it is contrary to the spirit in which the constitution of the United States was framed, and by which alone it can be perpetuated, to abolish by act of Congress the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia without the assent of the people thereof, and the assent of the States which ceded the District for the use of the government of the United States.

8. Resolved, That we call upon our State legislature to repeal all laws in conflict with the constitution of the United States in regard to the restitution of fugitive slaves, so that the fundamental obligation binding upon every citizen of the Union, and the law of Congress passed to carry it into effect, may no longer be set at defiance, and the rights of our southern brethren trampled under foot.

9. Resolved, That the same political necessity which required the foundation of the Union, notwithstanding the existence of the institution of slavery at the time is nearly every State, still demands the continuance of the Union, notwithstanding the existence of slavery in only one-half of the States now composing it.

10. Resolved, That the sole hope of the negro race in the Southern States, in respect to their eventual emancipation from slavery, rests upon a faithful observance of the conditions and compromises of the constitution of the Union, and that the reckless schemes and measures of the abolition and free-soil parties (fast uniting) are directly calculated to perpetuate slavery on this continent in its basest form.

11. Resolved, That, in an exigency like the present, every true democrat will find in the democratic creed—as proclaimed at Baltimore in 1846, and understood for half a century—the safest guide and the surest protection; and that it becomes every lover of this blessed Union, and of the great party under whose administrations that Union has prospered, to avoid all connection with men who contributed to our defeat in 1848, and who now invoke us to desert our long-established and well-tried doctrines.

12. Resolved, That the gallant democracy who stood firm during the dark and trying period of the panic in 1834, when the timid faltered and the corrupt gave way, will not be easily deluded from their good creed by the machinations of men elevated into prominence by a chivalric party, and disappointed only because their power was not perpetuated and their inconsistency endorsed.

13. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the subject of negro slavery, in its relation to the Union, does admit of adjustment, and should be speedily settled forever, on a fair, just, and constitutional arrangement between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

14. Resolved, That we rejoice at the votes in the national House of Representatives laying the Wilmot Proviso upon the table, as an appropriate disposition of a measure which did so much to prostrate the war with Mexico, and to undermine the late administration, and which, without events have sufficiently proved to be without any practical importance, except for purposes of irritation and insult; and we rejoice, also, that Messrs. GILMORE, MANN, ROBBINS, McLANAHAN, ROSS, and DIMICK, six of the eight democrats from this State in Congress, voted to extinguish the fire-brand which has been productive of so much disaster and dissension.

15. Resolved, That we heartily approve and endorse the votes of each of the democratic members from this county in the legislature as voted against the consideration of certain abolition instructing resolutions, offered by a whig member from Crawford; and that we earnestly invoke them, and their political associates in both branches, to adopt such measures as may be worthy of the key that binds the noble ardent, and to resist all attempts to give aid and comfort to the agitators who would undermine this glorious fabric of freedom.

16. Resolved, That we regard the Union of the States as a blessing of inestimable value, among the richest bestowed by God upon man, and, in the language of the immortal Jackson, declare, "that it must and shall be preserved."

17. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be authorized and requested to appoint a committee of 75, to be designated "the Committee on the Perpetuity of the Union," and to be charged with the general supervision of all matters relating to the objects of this meeting.

THE GREAT BRIDGE CASE.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided against Mr. HENRY SHULTZ, in the matter of the Hamburg and Augusta Bridge, affirming the decision of the District Court, and refusing a new trial. This settles the matter.

The war establishment of the Prussian army is as follows: Infantry, 250,000; cavalry, 40,000; with field artillery and engineers, 12,000; total, 302,000; with land batteries in proportion. The standing army, on the peace establishment, amounts to—infantry of all arms, 87,078; cavalry, 23,345; artillery, 9,845; engineers, postmen, 2,624; Landwehr, first class, 98,240—total, 217,232.

No mail north of Washington yesterday.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1850.

SENATE.

The Senate debated a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary for the relief of M. M. Quackenbush, one of the sureties of Samuel Swartwout. Quackenbush proposes to compromise with the government, by the payment of \$25,000, which is all which he or his friends can raise, he being insolvent, on condition of being relieved from the obligation of his bond for Swartwout, which is to the amount of \$150,000.—The debate was participated in by Messrs. Bradbury, Berrien, Butler, Dickinson, Hale, Whitecomb, and others. No action was taken.

Upon motion, the Senate took up and passed the bill for the relief of the bondsmen of the German Central Government, in the matter of the steamship "United States."

The Senate resumed the consideration of the pending motion to refer the President's message, transmitting the constitution of California, to the Committee on Territories, with instructions.

Mr. CLEMENS having the floor, addressed the Senate against the motion. He said that now, indeed, he began to fear for the South and for the Union, when Henry Clay and Thomas H. Benton, the sworn enemies of thirty years standing, were found side by side in the advocacy of one course of policy; for he considered Mr. Benton's motion for the committee to the Committee on Territories, as equivalent to the first resolution of Mr. Clay's series. He considered them alike obnoxious, and alike calculated to injure and insult the South. He also considered it an ominous feature, when a gentleman of the great talents and patriotism of Gen. Cass, did not venture, in his great speech upon the Proviso, to go beyond the announcement of general principles wholly inadequate to the protection of the South.

Mr. CLEMENS then reviewed the circumstances connected with the formation of the constitution of California—compared them with the constitutional usage in such cases, and contended that she could not be admitted under present circumstances, and with her present boundaries, without manifest impropriety and outrage.

Mr. CLEMENS said the South wanted no compromise. The constitution itself was sufficient compromise. It should either be adhered to or abandoned, and he was prepared for either alternative. The South was not for disunion; if the North chose to have it so, the South could not be held responsible. Mr. Clay had pictured disunion in terrible colors, and Mr. Cass had followed a short time after in a speech carefully prepared, with an equally lugubrious picture.

Mr. CASS. There was no preparation on the subject. The remarks never occurred to me until the moment they were delivered.

Mr. CLEMENS continued. He said he was not to be frightened by such predictions. He could not see why war should follow a separation; but if it should, those alone should be responsible for its effects who were instrumental in producing it, not those who merely acted in defence of their own rights.

Gen. CASS said he wanted to say a few words in consequence of some remarks which had fallen from Mr. CLEMENS. He wanted to speak of himself. Rather a disagreeable topic, but one forced upon him by what had been said in Congress and elsewhere. He wished to defend his own consistency in regard to the doctrine of the Proviso. In his speech, he had had two objects in view—one to demonstrate the unconstitutionality, and the other the inexpediency, of the Wilmot Proviso. He was willing to admit that had the Wilmot Proviso been pushed to a vote, upon its first introduction, he would have voted for it. There was no necessary for any senator to unman to and retail conversations in railroad cars to prove that. He had then never examined the constitutional power of Congress. Indeed, the question had attracted little attention, and some Southern men even had voted for it. Subsequently, the question attracted attention, and produced excitement. He was led to examine the constitution upon the subject, and became convinced that that instrument contained no grant of power to Congress to legislate over the Territories. He had also consulted Judge McLEAN, of the Supreme Court, and his opinion coincided with his own.

In his Nicholson letter, he had advanced four opinions or principles. 1st, that the Wilmot Proviso is unconstitutional; 2d, that slavery does not exist in the territories; and 3d, is not likely, from climate, soil, &c., to go there; and 4th and lastly, that the question of its going or not going is one for the people themselves, and not for Congress. He believed in the rights of man to self-government, whether in a State or Territory. If there was any ambiguity in his Nicholson letter, or if that portion of that letter, asserting the right of the people of the Territories to act for themselves in this matter, had been misconstrued, it was not his fault. That letter had been written with the privacy of several Southern gentlemen, who were here now, and he would ask them if they had not understood him. [Here Mr. DAVIS and Mr. BUTLER signified their assent.] He had received a letter from the Democratic members of the Legislature of Tennessee, which he should treasure as a proud testimonial to the correctness of his views, and the consistency with which he had maintained them. In that letter he is told as follows:

"Your late speech in the Senate of the United States on the Wilmot Proviso is a most triumphant vindication of the position heretofore assumed by you, that Congress has no power under the constitution to legislate upon or to meddle with the subject of slavery, either in the States or Territories, and is a complete defence of the rights of the slaveholding States, and of the people of all States and Territories, to form and regulate their own social and municipal institutions."

Gen. CASS said that Mr. CLEMENS and other gentlemen from the South were mistaken in supposing that the anti-slavery agitation at the North proceeded from any calculation of political power or material interest. It was the offspring of a peculiar feature of the age. It attacked the rights of property at the South, but so it did at the North. From its inroads, nothing was sacred. The position of Southern men and Northern men upon this question was different. Gentlemen from the South represented an excited community. They felt their wrongs deeply, and they expressed themselves forcibly, and they were supported by a constituency who felt as they did. But with moderate men at the North the case was different. They had thrown themselves into the breach, and were endeavoring to stem the current of their own section, while they were exposed to the indiscriminate denunciations of the South. These denunciations were heard every day, and moderate men at the North were becoming impatient of them. They must provoke recrimination, and injure the cause of the South. He wanted no man to stand up in the Senate and coolly calculate the evils that one section could inflict upon another, as a ground for disunion. Such calculations grated harshly upon his ear.

He did not see the necessity or propriety of gentlemen from the South going back to the patriarchy to prove the justice of slavery. It is enough to know that it exists, and is recognized by the Constitution. Beyond this, Congress has nothing to do with it. For his own part, he considered slavery as a misfortune to any country. Southern men did not so consider it. Was this difference of opinion a ground for mutual denunciation? Certainly not.

The question was not one of abstract morality, but of constitutional right. Whatever his private opinion might be, he knew that slavery existed, and must continue to exist, and he was willing and prepared to respect and defend its rights. But because he did not praise the system, he was denounced at the South as an abolitionist, while at the North, his defence of its rights procured him the cant appellation of *dog in the manger*, and such is the fate of all moderate men. Ulterior is the grand error of the day. It was idle to dream of a peaceable dissolution of the Union.

Mr. CLAY said that Mr. CLEMENS had spoken of a co-operation between himself (Mr. CLAY) and the Senator from Missouri. Such was not the fact. He and Mr. Benton, after having been long estranged, were on friendly terms; but no one had any right to remark upon a private matter like that. Mr. CLAY defended the proposed admission of California. Congress had refused to give her a government, and the only chance she had, was to form one for herself. If there was informality, the peculiar circumstances of the case should excuse it.

Mr. CLEMENS said that the admission of California would be a fraud upon the South, because, in any case, the agitation and unsettled state of the slavery question, as regarded the territories, had prevented Southern men going there, so as to have their proper influence in the formation of the constitution. In reply to Gen. CASS, he would say, that he did not accuse him of insincerity in his Nicholson letter; but nevertheless, the opinions expressed in his speech, differed from the interpretation put upon the Nicholson letter by the democratic party of Alabama.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, said that he had understood the Nicholson letter in the sense which Gen. CASS had put upon it. He had differed from it, but had supported Gen. CASS, because he thought that, in the only connection which, in case of election, he would have with the Proviso, his position was a safe one for the South.

Mr. FOOTE reviewed Mr. CLAY's position in connection with slavery—showed that Mr. CLAY had always been looked upon as leaning to the Free Soil doctrine—regretted the introduction of his resolutions, and his speech on them, as calculated to prejudice the cause of the South. He said that Mr. CLAY's speech had been praised by all the whig and free-soil presses at the North.

Mr. CLAY said, that so far as that went, he could undeceive Mr. FOOTE, by showing him the vast number of papers sent to him, containing articles abusive of himself. He was the best abused man in the country. [Here Gen. CASS called Mr. CLAY's remark in question. He thought that he, (Gen. C.), was better abused. He had a bushel and a half of abolition papers abusing him.]

Mr. BUTLER said, that in the last Congress, an attempt to give California a government was defeated by Northern votes. Now, when California wanted to come in as a free State, the same Northern votes were clamorous for her admission. It was by the course of the North in the last session, that the present state of affairs had been produced by the refusal by the North to allow her a proper government; and now the same North should not revile the South for opposing her introduction with an improper government.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, said that he had voted with the South for every scheme of compromise which had been proposed. He would vote for California as a free State; and he would have voted for it had it been a slave State. It was not true that the South had been excluded from her due influence in California. Her two Senators, Col. Fremont and Dr. D. GWINN, were from slave States; Gov. BURNETT was from Missouri, and the Secretary of State was also from a slave State.

After some further conversation, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the disposal of some unimportant business, the House resolved itself into committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Penn., delivered a most abusive speech against the South, against the institution of slavery, against slaveholders, and in fact a red hot abolition speech.

Mr. BURT having obtained the floor, addressed the House for an hour. At the conclusion of his speech, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

Mr. SEWARD presented resolutions of the N. York Legislature, in favor of the establishment of a Branch Mint at New York City; and also, resolutions against the extension of slavery, and instructing the Senators, and requesting Representatives to resist such extension; and also to resist the extension of the jurisdiction of Texas to any part of New Mexico. Also, to vote for the admission of California.

Mr. HAMLIN called up resolutions offered by him some time since, calling for information in regard to certain outrages recently perpetrated by the Japanese authorities upon the crews of American whalers; also, for any information in possession of the State Department, in regard to Japan and its capacity for trade; also, in regard to the violation of certain treaties by the King of Siam. The resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, the committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire and report on the propriety of giving some testimonial to Capt. COOKE, of the British barque Sarah, for his gallantry in saving the passengers and crew of the American ship Caleb Grimeshaw.

Mr. BADGER moved, that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn over until Monday. He made this motion, both because Senators require some relaxation from their harassing duties; and because the next day was the birthday of Washington, for which the Senate should exhibit a becoming respect. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BORLAND introduced a bill for the relief of the widow of the late Gen. WORTH. Read twice and referred to the committee on Pensions.

Some conversation ensued in regard to the disposal of the floor for several days.

Mr. BUTLER wished to make a single suggestion.—He did not know when his colleague [Mr. CALHOUN] would be able to make a speech on this question, though he was desirous to do so as early as practicable. But he hoped that it would be understood that when a day might be asked for him, it will be conceded to him.

Mr. SEWARD. Certainly, sir; certainly. Always with the greatest pleasure.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House discussed a bill from the committee on Private Land Claims, for authorizing certain persons entitled to Bounty Land, to dispose of the same by testament. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a bill for giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to bona fide settlers. The report was not received, it having been ruled out of order, the Committee not having jurisdiction over the subject.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consid-

eration of the resolutions referring the President's annual message to the appropriate Committee. Mr. BISELL obtained the floor, and occupied it for an hour in defending the North against the charge of aggression upon Southern rights. He maintained that the reverse was the case. Since the formation of the government, nine

From the Goldboro' Telegraph.
Meeting in Wayne.

According to previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties assembled at the Court House in Wayneboro, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of considering the best plan to secure the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

On motion of T. W. Dorch, Esq., the meeting was organized by appointing James Griswold, President; J. C. Slocum, Mr. Everett, Vice Presidents, and W. F. S. Alston, Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of W. T. Dorch, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the convention.

The Chairman appointed W. T. Dorch, Mr. Hollis, Jas. F. Kornegay, J. J. Baker, and John Exum, who, after retiring a few moments, reported through W. T. Dorch, their chairman, the following resolutions to wit:

The people of the county of Wayne, without distinction of party, in Convention assembled, deeply sensible of the perilous condition of the Union, and particularly to the contemplated injuries of the rights of the Southern States of the Confederacy—desiring to preserve peace and good feeling between all sections—desiring the perpetuity of the Union so long as that Union protects equally the rights of all as secured by the Constitution—do hereby declare that they are united to themselves, and to the people of North and South, to declare their views on the all-important questions connected with the subject of slavery. Therefore,

Resolved, That our attachment to this Union is unbounded—that we desire a great and harmonious Confederacy, in which all the States shall be equal partners.

Resolved, That we do not believe in the preservation of a Union that shall be maintained by the sword, and that we are not prepared to support a Union that shall be maintained by the sword.

Resolved, That we believe in the Union of these States as far greater advantage to the North than to the South—that if the North so think, let them cease to agitate the question of slavery. We ask nothing from them but our rights under the Constitution, and those rights we are determined to maintain, even at the hazard of dissolution—convinced as we are, that we shall not be the greater losers thereby.

Resolved, That the questions connected with the subject of slavery, should be permanently settled by the present Congress—that the links of the Confederacy are becoming weaker from day to day—that nothing but a speedy settlement securing the rights of the South, can preserve them.

Resolved, That we deplore and deplore a dissolution of the Union, and express our belief that the only way by which this can be prevented is, that Congress should forbear to adopt the "Wilmot Proviso," and refuse to pass any law interfering with slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all compromises, unless Congress will, in its wisdom, adopt one that will settle this question for ever.

Resolved, That should the action of Congress render it necessary, we are ready to meet the Southern States in Convention, at such time and place as may be proper to consider as to such concerted action as may become necessary to maintain our rights.

After the resolutions were submitted, Messrs. W. A. Wright, John N. Washington, John Exum, W. H. Washington, and George S. Stevenson, addressed the Convention successively, urging the necessity of adopting the resolutions.

The resolutions then passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to meet delegates appointed by similar meetings throughout this Congressional District, to meet in a District Convention for the purpose of considering the great question involved in the preceding resolutions, and to take such steps as the times may seem to demand.

Resolved, secondly, That we recommend Newbern as a proper place for the District Convention above contemplated, and the time for such Convention, the Wednesday after the fourth Monday in April next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Goldboro' papers, with the request that the papers of the State copy, and a copy of them be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective Houses.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the officers, for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

J. GRISWOLD, Pres.
J. C. SLOCUM, Vice Pres.
J. C. EVERETT, Secy.
W. F. S. ALSTON, Secy.

For the Journal.
BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C., Feb. 21, 1850.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir: As the subject of slavery has become extremely exciting. As the surrounding counties have held meetings for the purpose of sending delegates to the Southern Convention to be held in Nashville in June next, and to the District Convention to be held in Wilmington on the second Monday in March, for the purpose of taking into consideration the rights and interests of the South in relation to slavery;—and as it may be thought expedient that Brunswick county should not be behind in the common cause in which the whole South is striving, I would respectfully suggest to the citizens of the county that a meeting be held in Smithville, on Monday evening of the ensuing March Court, for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration.

I have been induced, Mr. Editor, to ask you to publish this notice, for the reason that I have (for some time past), come to the conclusion not to act in any meeting whatever unless the citizens particularly interested in the objects for which the meeting should be called, were duly notified of the same;—and as I should regret exceedingly not to participate in any meeting which might be held in Smithville at the ensuing Court, for the purposes above stated, I hope you will indulge me by giving this notice a place in your next paper.

A CITIZEN.

SPRING VALE P. O., SAMSON CO., 27th Feb., '50.

Gentlemen: When I wrote you last, I forgot to name THOMAS I. FAISON's four large hogs, which were butchered at his house on Friday, the 22nd inst. They certainly were the fattest hogs I ever saw. Their nett weights were as follows:

1st...720 lbs. 2d...640 lbs. 3d...391 lbs. 4th...317 lbs.

Making 2,068 lbs. nett;—averaging 517 lbs. each. The two first hogs made a 36 gallon barrel full of lard, equal to 340 lbs. The hog that weighed 720 lbs., was about four years old; the other of 640 lbs., two years old. Who can beat this? E. V.

HOSPITAL CHARGES IN CALIFORNIA.—The following is a specimen of hospital charges in California, being a bill sent to a gentleman in this city, for payment, for services rendered to his deceased brother.

Mr. ——— To Sacramento Hospital, Dr.
To 36 days hospital attendance, from October 2 to Nov. 7. (7 days at \$25 and 29 days at \$20.) \$755 00
Washing and laying out his body..... 10 00
Mattress and blankets spoiled in do..... 20 00
Coffin, (and sending to get it made.)..... 60 00
Paid for digging his grave in a storm..... 20 00
Paid for carriage at funeral..... 4 00
Assistance for man at funeral..... 5 00
\$880 00
Sacramento Hospital, Sutter's Fort, Nov. 24, 1850.
Attest: Charles H. Craig, M. D.

FOREIGN NEWS.
Arrival of the American Two weeks later from Europe.

The British steamship America reached Boston on the 25th, with two weeks later news from Europe. We give the substance of her news:

Since the sailing of the last steamer, Parliament has met, the Queen's speech been delivered, and in some degree the main features of the proposed policy of ministers have been developed.

Both Houses of Parliament were opened by proxy on the 21st ult., when the speech from the throne was delivered by the Lord Chancellor.

We subjoin a summary of the document.

After lamenting the death of the late Queen Dowager, and stating in the usual terms that we are at peace with all foreign powers, it says, on the subject of the Turkish-Russian question, differences of a serious character arose between Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of the considerable number of persons who, after the termination of the civil war in Hungary, had taken refuge in the Turkish territory. Explanations which took place between the Turkish and Imperial Porte have fortunately removed any dangers to the peace of Europe which have arisen out of the differences. Her Majesty, having been appealed to on this occasion by the Sultan, united her efforts to those of the government of France, to which a similar appeal had been made, in order to assist, by the employment of her good offices, in effecting an amicable settlement of those difficulties in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the Porte.

The royal speech then goes on to state that the governments of America and Sweden had evinced their desire to co-operate with the British in the subject of the general of the navigation laws; and, after alluding to some local topics, it then gives a death-blow to the advocates of monopoly of the article of food as follows:

Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating you on the improvement of commerce, and on the progress of manufactures. It is with regret that her Majesty has observed the complaints which, in many parts of the kingdom, have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty generally laments that any portion of her subjects should be distressed, and in the course of her speech she alludes to her Majesty to witness the increased enjoyment of the comforts and necessities of life which cheapness and plenty have bestowed upon a great body of her people and country.

The chief measures recommended from the throne are in reference to Ireland, and relate to the improvement of the party provision act, and the laws regulation between landlord and tenant.

In conclusion, her Majesty hopes and believes that by combining liberty with order, by preserving what is valuable and amending what is defective, the legislature will maintain the public institutions as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people.

As anticipated from the movement recently going on for the revival of the protective duties on corn, an amendment to the address from the House of Commons was moved in the Commons by Sir John Parnell, and in the Lords by Lord Stanley.

The amendment was to the following effect: "We regret, however, to be compelled humbly to represent to your Majesty that, in many parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland, the various classes of your Majesty's subjects connected with the cultivation of the soil are suffering under severe distress, mainly attributable, in our opinion, to recent legislative enactments, aggravated by the pressure of local taxation."

This amendment was lost in both Houses by an overwhelming majority.

On Thursday night Lord Dudley Stuart, in the Commons, moved for various papers relating to the demand of Russia for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey, the Hungarian war, and the capture of the principalities of the Danube by Russian troops, &c.

Intelligence from Ireland is still more heart-rending. Cultivation seems stagnant, and traders are more depressed than in the first of her sufferings. The tide of emigration to the United States has again set, but, unfortunately for the people, this means is not left now to escape from local tyranny and destitution.

Another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has been resolved upon.

On Friday night Lord John Russell gave a full exposition of his views in regard to a general colonial policy, in moving for a bill regulating Australia. He concluded his speech by stating that the principles upon which the colonial policy of the government was founded were the maintenance of the free-trade system to the fullest extent.

FRANCE.—The disturbances in Paris—On and since Monday, Paris has been in a state of commotion. A series of disturbances created by the mob of Rue St. Martin and St. Antoine.

The Monteur attributes the whole affair to the desire of the President of the republic to concentrate the government of the country in his own person in perpetuity, for now every person accuses him of the desire to renounce the part of his uncle—the warrior-statesman.

A number of riots took place on Monday and Tuesday, in consequence of the arrest of several persons implicated in the affair of Rue St. Martin. Since then, however, the section has been quiet, and about 300 persons have been committed to jail for the part they have taken in this affair.

It is said by several journals that this has been concocted as a coup d'etat on the people for some time past.

On Monday 100,000 men were under arms in Paris, but without occasion.

Beyond the fact of this riot, the French news is not generally of much importance.

Passports have been abolished. Luggage is to be searched by the officers of excise at the various way terminals in Paris.

A joint note from Austria and Prussia has been addressed to the French cabinet, calling on the government to unite with them in obliging Switzerland to expel the revolutionary leaders who are there sheltered. Should France refuse, those governments are determined on compelling a Swiss government to accede to their demands, even by an armed intervention, if necessary.

Advices from Athens to the 16th and 19th inclusive state that a serious rupture between the English and Greek governments had taken place, and that the total suspension of relations had occurred between the two governments.

FRANCE.—All the articles of the proposed constitution, except the one making ministers responsible to the King, have been agreed upon by the chambers, and the King has taken a solemn oath to the constitution on the 6th. The immediate consequence was a rise in the funds, and great rejoicing in Berlin.

It is now stated, on authority, that the Pope is about to return to Rome almost immediately.

Accounts from Dardanelles state that the Circassians have gained great advantages over the Russians on the Orsa. The Russians have been compelled to retreat with great loss.

TURKEY.—The escape of Madame Kosuth, and the fact of her having joined her exiled husband, are confirmed. The extradition is nearly settled.

Austria has made a demand for the extradition of some Poles, who have taken refuge from the severities following the Hungarian troubles within the cantons of Switzerland. The Swiss government has refused to surrender the refugees, except in cases where it is clearly proved that the refugees have intrigued in politics and otherwise misconducted themselves. In this position the cantons are sustained by the French government. England will also, it is supposed, sustain the Swiss in their position.

THE MORMONS.—The Cherokee Advocate has a letter from Mormon City, Salt Lake, written by an emigrant on his way to California, in which he says: "The Mormons are a beautiful country; it is a most entirely surrounded by mountains—some of which are covered with perpetual snow. Their town is regularly laid off and finely watered. Water is conveyed through every street for the purpose of irrigation, as it is the only means of successful farming—as it is scarcely ever rains here in the summer. The valley is fine for irrigation, as the mountains afford numerous small streams of the purest water.—The Mormons seem to be here a happy people."

By the arrival here on Sunday, of the brig Water Witch, Capt. Brown, from Vera Cruz, the 8th inst. we have received news of the Monitor and the Traut Union to the 2d inst. and the Ecuador Comercio and the Location to the 5th inst. inclusive.

The Traut Union of the 23d ult. says that the mines in Mexico have never been so productive as lately. The States of Guanajuato and Puebla daily become the theatre of new discoveries and new explorations. Gold, silver and mercury abound in various parts of the country. The mines of Guanajuato are again put under labor, and the States have been taken to develop the resources of that favored portion of Mexico.

The Indians still continue their destructive incursions. Lately, however, they received two signal checks in the States of Durango and New Leon, where the Mexicans attacked them, and killed 34, rescuing some prisoners and capturing a considerable number of cattle.

The Traut Union of the 26th ult. says that rumors were then in circulation that the charges brought against Santa Anna by the Senator Gamboa were not immediately submitted to a grand jury; that the voluntary exile of Kingston, Jamaica, desires to return to his country; that his impatience is so great that he will not perhaps await the decision of justice, but will take the country by surprise by unexpectedly disembarking; that his friends, however, are so well informed that no such movement will burst forth at all points, &c.

From Texas.

By the arrival here yesterday of the steamship Galveston, Capt. Place, from Galveston the 15th inst. we have received news of the Monitor and the Traut Union to the 14th inst. inclusive, with other papers from the interior of the State.

The Houston Telegraph says: A portion of the books, field notes and papers belonging to the land office in Rank county, were stolen from the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. George Walker, formerly of the city of New York, to ELIZA M., daughter of the late Mr. John K. McMillen.

In this town, on the 14th ult., by BLACKMAN CAMPBELL, Esq., Mr. ALAN HARRIS, to Miss PATSY JACKSON, both of Sampson county.

In this town, about one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Rev. THOMAS HUGHES, in the 40th year of his age, a native of Maryland, D. C., but for several years a resident of Wilmington, N. C., was found dead in a room of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist E. Church, and sustained, at the time of his death, a local stroke.

Mr. Hughes was an intelligent and pious man; zealous in the service of the Church; upright and honest in his dealings; and courteous and kind to all with whom he had intercourse. He was a full and fervent member of the community at large, particularly of the church.

While in this town, he was afflicted with a severe attack of the cholera, which he died of. He was a native of Maryland, D. C., but for several years a resident of Wilmington, N. C.

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A CARD.—A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER, return their thanks to the citizens of Wilmington for the sympathy shown them by the late burglary; which, however, they hope to overcome by industry in business.

March 1st, 1850.

To the Independent Voters of New Hanover County: FELLOW-CITIZENS.—In accordance with the wishes of a number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the election to be held on the 1st day of April next.

I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with impartiality.

G. J. MOORE.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY, Feb. 22, 1850.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Crook, Mr. JAMES E. TOOMER, to Miss JULIA, daughter of Mr. Wm. Wilson.

In this town, on the 14th ult., at the Methodist E. Church, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. GEORGE WALKER, formerly of the city of New York, to ELIZA M., daughter of the late Mr. John K. McMillen.

In this town, on the 14th ult., by BLACKMAN CAMPBELL, Esq., Mr. ALAN HARRIS, to Miss PATSY JACKSON, both of Sampson county.

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Wholesale Prices Current.
WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1850.

BACON, per barrel, \$1.00
HAMS, per barrel, \$1.00
LARD, per barrel, \$1.00
SUGAR, per barrel, \$1.00
COFFEE, per barrel, \$1.00
TEA, per barrel, \$1.00
SPICES, per barrel, \$1.00
RICE, per barrel, \$1.00
WHEAT, per barrel, \$1.00
BARLEY, per barrel, \$1.00
OATS, per barrel, \$1.00
CORN, per barrel, \$1.00
PEAS, per barrel, \$1.00
BEANS, per barrel, \$1.00
LIMA BEANS, per barrel, \$1.00
MILK, per barrel, \$1.00
BUTTER, per barrel, \$1.00
EGGS, per barrel, \$1.00
CHICKENS, per barrel, \$1.00
DUCKS, per barrel, \$1.00
GOOSE, per barrel, \$1.00
PORK, per barrel, \$1.00
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PORK, per barrel, \$1.00
BEEF, per barrel, \$1.00
MUTTON, per barrel, \$1.00
LAMB, per barrel, \$1.00
VEAL, per barrel, \$1.00
PHEASANT, per barrel, \$1.00
PARTRIDGE, per barrel, \$1.00
QUAIL, per barrel, \$1.00
TURKEY, per barrel, \$1.00
GEESE, per barrel, \$1.00
DUCKS, per barrel, \$1.00
GOOSE, per barrel, \$1.00
PORK, per barrel, \$1.00
BEEF, per barrel, \$1.00
MUTTON, per barrel, \$1.00
LAMB, per barrel, \$1.00
VEAL, per barrel, \$1.00
PHEASANT, per barrel, \$1.00
PARTRIDGE, per barrel, \$1.00
QUAIL, per barrel, \$1.00
TURKEY, per barrel, \$1.00
GEESE, per barrel, \$1.00
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GOOSE, per barrel, \$1.00
PORK, per barrel, \$1.00
BEEF, per barrel, \$1.00
MUTTON, per barrel, \$1.00
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PHEASANT, per barrel, \$1.00
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TURKEY, per barrel, \$1.00
GEESE, per barrel, \$1.00
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GOOSE, per barrel, \$1.00
PORK, per barrel, \$1.00
BEEF, per barrel, \$1.0

